



BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH,
FOR THE YEAR 1922.

To the Bedford Urban Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1922 on the Public Health of the Borough of Bedford.

It has been drawn up on the lines indicated in the Circular No. 359 issued by the Ministry of Health by direction of the Minister of Health.

Very little occurred during the year under review requiring special mention in this report, which consists mainly of statistical information, varying little from year to year.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough, 2,223 acres.

Population (Census 1921) 40,247.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 9,592.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 9,837 (estimated).

Rateable Value, £222,803.

Sum represented by a penny rate, District Rate, £850.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.
Births (Legitimate)	646	358	288
„ (Illegitimate)	38	20	18
Birth Rate (R.G.) 16.79 per 1,000 living (R.G.)			
Deaths: 444. Death Rate (R.G.), 10.9 per 1,000 living R.G.			
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:			
From Sepsis	...	...	0
„ other causes	...	...	1
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:			
Legitimate, 55.56; Illegitimate, 8.77; total, 64.33.			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	3

In July last the Waterworks Committee submitted a report to the Council, in which they advised the connecting up of a new heading from the 1 New Well to the 2 New Well at the New Waterworks Pumping Station, and the connecting up of the new heading between Nos. 1 and 2 New Wells with the South Branch leading to the Old Waterworks Pumping Station. The approximate cost was estimated at £3,000, and it was decided that the recommendation should be adopted. The filter beds have worked satisfactorily during the year.

RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1922.

					INCHES.
January	...	...	...	...	1.64
February	...	...	...	...	1.36
March	...	...	...	...	1.17
April	...	...	...	...	2.61
May	...	...	...	...	1.08
June	...	...	...	...	0.95
July	...	...	...	...	3.07
August	...	...	...	...	2.60
September	...	...	...	...	1.38
October	...	...	...	...	0.71
November	...	...	...	...	0.76
December	...	...	...	...	1.00
Total for 1922					18.33

The new Sewage Works have been in continuous operation throughout the year, with satisfactory results. The use of the Sewage Farm for the treatment of sewage has been entirely discontinued, and the farm is now being worked on an agricultural basis.

During the year 116 houses on the Municipal Housing Estate were finished, and let to tenants.

There are in the Borough and the immediate neighbourhood 578 acres let in allotments to 4,503 allotment holders.

If the death-rate of illegitimate infants is calculated on the number of such deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births, the result is a rate of 157.89 per 1,000 as contrasted with a corresponding rate of 59.29 per 1,000 for legitimate infants.

The ratio between the two rates is 2.7 nearly.

The general death-rate of 10.9 was slightly lower than that of the preceding year, 11.24. The nett number of deaths in the year was 444, as against 450 in 1921. The population of the

Borough is given by the Registrar-General as 40,730; the Rate-Collector, Mr. C. E. Craddock, has kindly made an independent estimate, which puts the figures for the end of the year 1922 at 41,041. These figures point to the conclusion that the population of the borough is at present practically stationary.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD
DURING THE YEAR 1922.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	220	224
1. Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...
2. Small Pox ... ..	...	...
3. Measles ... ..	...	1
4. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	1
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	1
6. Diphtheria	2	...
7. Influenza	17	17
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	..
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	17	13
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	17	25
13. Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	1
14. Diabetes	4	3
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	18	14
16. Heart Disease	22	26
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	16	8
18. Bronchitis	19	19
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	14	13
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	3	3
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	...
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	3	...
23. Appendicitis and Typhilitis	3	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...
25. Acute and chronic Nephritis	7	12
26. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	1
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	10	7
29. Suicide	4	1
30. Other deaths from Violence	6	2
31. Other defined diseases	36	52
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	1

DEATHS OF RESIDENT INFANTS, 1922.				
REG. No.	SEX.	AGE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	
54	Female	.. 10 months.	.. Whooping cough, 1 month, and	Bronchitis.
74	Male	.. 3 months.	.. Congenital and prenatal lack of	nutrition.
77	Male	.. 9 months.	.. Bronchitis, 6 days.	
79	Female	.. 2 months.	.. Rickets; Marasmus.	
92	Male	.. 3 days.	.. Prematurity; Collapse of Lung.	
127	Female	.. 3 months.	.. Convulsions.	
134	Male	.. 8 months.	.. Tubercular Peritonitis, 21 days.	
151	Male	.. 1 month.	.. Premature birth; Malnutrition.	
154	Female	.. 2 months.	.. Broncho-pneumonia.	
159	Male	.. 11 days.	.. Imperfect development; premature	birth.
169	Female	.. 15 days.	.. Imperfect development; premature	birth.
185	Female	.. 2 months.	.. Congenital Syphilis.	
190	Male	.. 2 months.	.. Bronchitis.	
191	Male	.. 9 months.	.. Pneumonia, 9 days. Syncope.	
192	Female	.. 3 days.	.. Debility from birth.	
224	Male	.. 24 days.	.. Infantile convulsions; Prematurity.	
260	Male	.. 2 days.	.. Congenital heart disease.	
266	Male	.. 1 month.	.. Broncho-pneumonia, 5 days.	
270	Male	.. 10 months.	.. Marasmus, 1 month; Cardiac	failure.
272	Female	.. 17 days.	.. Spina Bifida.	
276	Male	.. 23 days.	.. Marasmus.	
280	Male	.. 9 months.	.. Bronchitis, 7 days; Imperfect	development.
292	Male	.. 7 days.	.. Broncho-pneumonia.	
315	Female	.. 2 days.	.. Convulsions.	
324	Female	.. 3 days.	.. Premature birth.	
340	Male	.. 21 days.	.. Gastro Intestinal Catarrh.	
347	Female	.. 8 days.	.. Marasmus from birth.	
359	Male	.. 6 months.	.. Broncho-pneumonia, 14 days.	
370	Male	.. 27 days.	.. Ileo-colitis.	
371	Male	.. 2 days.	.. Premature birth; Congenital	Debility.
375	Female	.. 3 months.	.. Bronchitis; Convulsions.	
385	Female	.. 7 weeks.	.. Accidental death from Asphyxia.	
396	Male	.. 8 months.	.. Meningitis.	
401	Male	.. 1 month.	.. Marasmus; Dyspeptic from birth.	
411	Male	.. 22 hours.	.. Premature birth.	
420	Female	.. 8 days.	.. Marasmus.	
434	Female	.. 4 months.	.. Broncho-pneumonia, 7 days.	
452	Female	.. 3 months.	.. Bronchitis.	

The number of deaths from Influenza was much larger than in the previous year, 34 as against 7; they occurred chiefly in the earlier months; the mortality from tuberculosis of the respiratory system ("consumption") was slightly larger, 30 as against 25: there being, however, only 3 deaths from other forms of the disease as compared with 9 in the previous year. There was a large drop in the number of deaths from Cancer, from 61 to 42. There were 8 fewer deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage, and 2 more from Heart Disease, the figures for these causes naturally not varying much from year to year, as also those for Arterio Sclerosis, 24 against 20 in 1921; the latter heading has only appeared in the Tables within the last few years as a distinct cause of death, due to the condition known as that of "high arterial tension."

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	28	27	2
Scarlet Fever	115	111	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—
Pneumonia	68	—	27
Erysipelas	6	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1
Chicken-Pox	79	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—			
(a) Pulmonary .. { M	32	—	17
F	26	—	13
Total	58	—	30
(b) Non-Pulmonary .. { M	9	—	1
F	5	—	2
Total	14	—	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	CASES			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	7	7	—	7	—	—	—

The notification of Tuberculosis is efficient on the whole, but in 2 instances no notification was received before the death notice.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1922.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	3	2	1	13	5	2	2	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	3	2	2	2	49	31	7	13	3	2	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia	3	1	3	2	..	6	3	3	10	11	21	5
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Polio-myelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox .. ..	..	..	3	1	5	54	12	1	2	1	..	..
Malaria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	27	16	7	..
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	..	1	..	4	3	1	3	..	..	..
Totals.. ..	5	6	11	8	8	127	57	19	58	32	32	7

4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The following table of Zymotic case rates is compiled from figures supplies by the Registrar-General.

Disease.	Cases Notified in the Borough.	Case rate in Borough	Case rate per 1000 living, England & Wales
Smallpox .....	..	..	0.03
Scarlet Fever	115	2.82	2.85
Diphtheria	28	0.69	1.37
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	0.06
Puerperal Fever	1	0.02	0.06
Erysipelas	6	0.12	0.35

There was very little Diphtheria during the year, the average for the past few years being 55. Had it not been for a sharp outbreak for 3 weeks in the Queen's Park district during the month of June, which accounted for 39 cases, the figures for Scarlet Fever would have also been correspondingly below the average, 101. There was a considerable amount of Measles towards the end of the year, but the cases were of a mild type. An appeal was made to the public through the press to inform the Authority of any cases of Chicken Pox for which medical aid was not considered necessary, but practically no notice was taken of the appeal. The danger that might arise from a mild case of small pox being mistaken for chicken pox is not sufficiently appreciated by the public. There was very little infantile diarrhoea, and the infantile death-rate was gratifyingly low (64 per 1,000 births).

5 SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) General. The Queen's Jubilee Nurses attend cases among all classes, either gratuitously or for payment. Nurses can also be obtained from two Nursing Homes on payment of the fees.
- (b) As the Committee of the Queen's Jubilee Nurses' Institute were unable to continue the arrangement whereby in cases of an epidemic of Measles the Committee undertook to supply Nurses for the work, the Medical Officer of Health was authorised by the Public Health Committee to engage special Nurses if required. The necessity did not arise, as the cases, though fairly numerous were all of a mild type. Special enquiries on the point were made by the Health Visitors.

Midwives. The number practising in the Borough is 7. The County Council is the Supervising Authority. No Midwife is subsidised by the Borough.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. There are two 'Centres' each of which holds one Session a week (on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively) in the afternoon on the premises of the Free Library in Harpur Street, where a large and convenient room is specially reserved for the purpose: the large Hall serving as an excellent waiting room for the Mothers and Children. The attendances numbered 3,599. The Medical Officer of Health attends each meeting for consultations, and there is a rota of Ladies who help the Health Visitor in the clerical work. The members of the Women's Adult School and of the Women's Co-operative Guild render valuable aid by undertaking to supply tea to the mothers at a small charge. Special efforts are made to encourage the attendance of expectant Mothers at the centres. In cases of necessity maternity outfits are lent out. A Sewing Class is held every Wednesday.

Arrangements sanctioned by the Ministry of Health have been completed whereby the management of the Day Nursery has been handed over from the Infant Welfare Committee to an independent committee of ladies who are responsible for its upkeep and management. The council contributes £200 per annum towards the expenses of the Nursery and appoints two representatives on the committee.

The Education Committee of the Borough maintains four School Clinics: a Nurse's Clinic under the supervision of the School Medical Officer for minor ailments, etc.; a Refraction Clinic and a Dental Clinic. The first is held five days a week in Horne Lane: the two latter weekly in the special rooms provided for the purpose adjoining the Education Offices. A weekly School Inspection Clinic is also held by the School Medical Officer.

During the year an arrangement was made whereby Refraction cases requiring special treatment are referred to Dr. G. H. Goldsmith, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Bedford County Hospital.

The Clinics for Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease are provided by the County Council: the first is held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Harpur Street, the latter at the Bedford County Hospital.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council has opened a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Muggerhanger, about four miles from Bedford.

The Borough Council subscribes £15 a year to the County Hospital.

There is no Maternity or Children's Hospital in the Borough; the County Hospital provides adequate assistance in both respects.

FEVER. The Borough Isolation Hospital, situated near Elstow, provides 72 beds for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. It is also possible to take in cases of Enteric Fever if necessary, as the accommodation for this disease provided by the County Hospital consists of only one male and one female bed, a provision utterly inadequate should unfortunately several cases occur at the same time. Bedford is, however, fortunate in that this disease is practically unknown in the Borough.

SMALL-POX. During the war (in 1916), some farm buildings and a cottage on the New Sewage Farm were reserved for the purpose of isolating any case of small pox, should one occur. The buildings were altered so as to provide accommodation for 4 beds, and were provided with the necessary furniture and linen. A caretaker and his wife were put in charge. On three occasions this Observation Hut, as it is termed, has proved of great value for the isolation of some cases of Chicken Pox in which at first serious suspicions of Small Pox had arisen. But in the case of Small Pox occurring the provision would be utterly inadequate, there being no accommodation for the Nurses who would be required. The building must be considered as only an outpost defence. The Borough cannot be regarded as having any adequate provision for dealing with an outbreak of this dreaded disease which, should it occur, might prove disastrous to a residential and educational centre like Bedford.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Besides the statutory provision for the needs of mothers of illegitimate children provided by the Poor Law Institution much good work is done by a voluntary association—The St. Albans Diocesan Union for Preventive and Rescue Work. The Home maintained by this Society has been transferred from its original situation in Brereton Road to large and convenient premises at 97, Ashburnham Road. The Borough Council contributes an annual sum of £125 to the institution (which is now styled the Bedford and County Girls' Home) and has the right of appointing two representatives on the committee of management. There is accommodation for about 10 mothers and their infants, and a small Maternity department was opened during the year in the Home itself. This is a distinct improvement.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases, there is a horse ambulance kept at the Isolation Hospital for the removal thither of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases. There is also a separate Ambulance kept near the Corporation Yard for use only in cases of Small Pox.
- (b) For uninfected and accident cases. During the year the Corporation acquired through the British Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Brigade a Motor Ambulance to be used in cases of accident and for other purposes. This is kept at the Fire Station and is also available for the use of private patients on payment of a fee.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

The weekly bacteriological examination of the unfiltered water from the Rising main and of the filtered water from the Old and New Service Reservoirs was carried out throughout the year.

183 Swabs were examined for Diphtheria organisms, 102 for the Hospital, and the rest, 81, for private practitioners. 47 samples of sputum were examined for Tubercle, 1 for the Gonococcus, and 1 for Anthrax. 170 specimens of hair were also examined for Ringworm. The latter were taken from children attending the School Inspection Clinic.

The necessary chemical tests of the effluents of the sewage filters were carried out at the works by the resident manager, and shewed satisfactory results.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS
RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT,
WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.

Bath and Wash-houses Act, 1846.

Public Libraries Act, 1892-1919.

Public Health Act Amendment Act 1890; parts II., III. and V.,
(adopted January 14th, 1891).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Sections 15 to 27;
29 to 47; 49; 51 to 60; 62 to 66 (Order of L.G.B. September
24th, 1910). Section 61 and 67, (Order of Ministry of Health
December 20th, 1921).

Part V., VI. and X. (Order of L.G.B., September 24th, 1910).

Notification of Births Act, 1907 (adopted October, 1912).

BYE-LAWS.

With respect to the	Keeping of Swine	confirmed	12/8/1879
„	„	Erection of New Buildings	„ 18/3/1885
„	„	Slaughter Houses	„ 29/8/1902
„	„	Common Lodging Houses	„ 29/8/1902
„	„	Spitting	„ 11/5/1903
„	„	Houses Let in Lodgings	„ 15/11/1905
„	„	Decent conduct of persons	
		using Public Sanitary	
		Conveniences	„ 2/5/1910
„	„	Offensive Trades	„ 31/5/1916

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(Summary of the work of the Department of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. W. Merrie, M.R.S.I., during 1922).

SUMMARY.

No. of house drains tested on payment of fee	...	...	57
No. where defects were found	...	...	30
No. of Schools and Boarding House drains tested on payment of fee	...	...	62
No. where defects were found	...	...	11
No. of house drains tested on complaint	...	...	14
No. where defects were found	...	...	3
No. of house drains examined after Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	155
No. where defects were found	...	...	6
No. of re-tests made after drain repairs	...	...	239
No. of Nuisances reported or discovered	...	...	447
No. of visits of inspection re Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	2829
No. of houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1909 to 1919	...	...	252
No. of houses requiring cleansing, etc. (H.T.P. Acts)	...	...	199
No. of houses requiring repairing, etc. (H.T.P. Acts)	...	...	230
No. of Yards where defective paving was found (H.T.P. Acts)	...	...	37
No. of houses scheduled for reconstruction or demolition	...	...	87
No. of houses and drains inspected under P.H. Acts	...	...	497
No. of houses in which some cleansing was required	„	...	73
No. of houses in which some repairs were required	„	...	237
No. of house yards where defective paving was found	„	...	35
No. of overcrowding investigated	...	...	102
No. of houses overcrowded	...	...	26
No. of notifications of infectious disease	...	...	370
No. of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital	...	...	138
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	305

No. of houses requiring internal cleansing after infectious disease	22
No. of articles put through the steam disinfecter	1801
No. of visits to outworkers' premises	52
No. of nuisances, etc., found at same	2
No. of visits to common lodging houses	171
No. of houses without ashbins	328
No. of houses with rain water pipes direct to drains	145
No. of visits to houses let in lodgings	58
No. of visits to slaughter houses	3072
No. of visits to bakehouses	87
No. of visits to cowsheds and milk vendors' premises	121
No. of samples taken under Food and Drugs Acts	95
No found adulterated	8
No. of verbal notices given to abate	157
No. of preliminary notices given to abate	1127
No. of statutory notices served to abate	467
No. of legal proceedings taken under Public Health Acts	0
No. of legal proceedings taken under H.T.P. Acts	14
No. of legal proceedings taken under Food and Drugs Acts	1

The following tables show the number of notices served under the various Acts.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES, 1922.

Nuisances.	Cleansing.	Over-crowding.	P. H. A. 1875. Sec. 36.	P.H.A.A.A. 1907.		H.T.P. 1909 to 1919.	Total.
				Sec. 37.	Sec. 25.		
316 Verbal 131	73	26 Verbal.	328	145	35	230	1284

STATUTORY NOTICES, 1922.

Nuisances.	Cleansing.	P.H.A. 1875. Sec. 36.	P.H.A.A.A. 1907. Sec. 37.	P.H.A.A.A. 1907. Sec. 25.	Housing & Town Planning Act. 1909-1919.	Total.
46	23	97	36	35	230	467

AT PRESENT UNABATED, BUT WORK IN HAND, 1922.

Nuisances.	Cleansing.	P.H.A. 1875. Sec. 36.	P.H.A.A.A. 1907. Sec. 25.	Housing & Town Planning Act. Sec. 28.	Total.
17	0	25	9	35	86

The outstanding notices unabated in 1921 have been complied with.

87 houses are scheduled for reconstruction or demolition when alternative accommodation is provided, and as there was no immediate prospect of this, 70 of them have been re-inspected, and in 54 cases internal cleansing and repairs to roofs have been, or are being carried out.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION (P.H.A., 1875).

497 houses have been inspected, and the attention of the Medical Officer of Health was called to 22 houses which were inspected after infectious disease, in which more or less internal cleansing was necessary.

The usual notices under Section 40, Public Health Act, 1875, were served and complied with.

SANITARY DUST BINS.

328 notices to provide proper galvanised iron dust bins have been served, and in 303 cases these dust bins have been provided. Since 1910, 3,861 dust bins have been provided, in lieu of old boxes, etc.

OVERCROWDING.

102 cases were investigated. The fact is that it is impossible to get houses, owing to the great dearth of housing accommodation, many houses having more inmates in them now than is desirable. The front rooms (parlours) have been made into bedrooms and bed-sitting rooms, so that the actual sleeping rooms are not so much overcrowded as would appear from the number of persons found in the house. Only 26 instances of excessive overcrowding of bedrooms were discovered; verbal notice was given, and abatement of the nuisances insisted upon, and the dispossessed persons no doubt went and crowded other houses.

NUISANCES.

The 447 nuisances discovered or reported at the office (including those found during house to house inspection) were of a varied nature. In 131 instances verbal intimation to persons responsible was sufficient to procure the abatement of the nuisances, with the exception of the number shown in the table.

21 complaints were received at the office in respect to bad smells emanating from street sewers. These were at once handed to the Borough Surveyor, who had the matter investigated.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS, 1909-19.

During the year 252 houses have been inspected under these Acts. At 230 houses more or less work was required to be done to put them in a reasonable state of repair.

The following table shows details of the work carried out.

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.

	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Act.	Factory and Workshop Act.
No. of Workshops cleansed			2
No. of Outworkers' Premises cleansed ...			2
No. of Bakehouses cleansed			17

	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Acts.
No. of Cowsheds limewashed	2	
No. of Slaughter Houses limewashed	88	
No. of rooms in Common Lodging Houses lime-washed	32	

DRAINS.

No. found blocked and cleared	102	7
No. flushed	102	7
No. found defective	51	5
No. repaired	51	5
No. wholly relaid	13	1
No. of intercepting traps fixed	10	0
No. of intercepting traps repaired	0	0
No. of intercepting traps stoppers fixed	11	0
No. of chambers and manholes built or repaired ...	46	5
No. of new covers to manholes	47	5
No. of fresh air inlets fixed	5	0
No. of fresh air inlets repaired	11	0
No. of soil and vent pipes fixed	14	3
No. of soil and vent pipes repaired	64	2
No. of new gullies provided to sinks	7	25
No. of insanitary traps abolished	4	2
No. of rain water pipes disconnected	140	27
No. of rain water tanks cleaned out	14	0
No. of rain water tanks made to overflow over gullies	4	0

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.—*Continued.*

	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Acts.
YARDS, ETC.		
No. of yards paved	1	6
No. of yard pavings repaired	22	5
No. of right of ways gravelled, etc.	25	6
No. of ashbins provided	280	23
No. of animals and fowls improperly kept	9	14
Manure and other offensive matter removed	9	12
No. of manure pits rebuilt or repaired	2	3
HOUSES, ETC.		
No. of rooms and staircases cleansed	198	625
No. of inside walls repaired	198	625
No. of verminous rooms fumigated	7	42
No. of damp walls remedied	32	60
No. of house floors relaid or repaired	20	99
No. of window cords repaired	25	95
No. of window frames repaired and made to open	6	170
No. of bedrooms ventilated	3	29
No. of firegrates and fireplaces repaired	12	38
No. of new doors fixed	1	7
No. of doors repaired	3	22
No. of splashboards fixed to doors	3	17
No. of cupboard doors repaired	2	19
No. of cupboards cleansed	19	175
No. of pantries cleansed	21	70
No. of pantries repaired and ventilated	11	73
No. of coppers repaired	12	43
No. of water service pipes repaired	12	15
No. of sinks fixed	5	27
No. of sinks repaired	9	2
No. of new waste pipes fixed	10	33
No. of waste pipes repaired	17	9
No. of sinks and bath waste pipes trapped	10	7
No. of outside walls repaired	2	35
No. of roofs repaired	18	93
No. of spoutings repaired	19	29
No. of chimney heads repaired	9	27
No. of outside passages limewashed	3	15
No. of staircases repaired	7	35

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.—*Continued.*

	Public Health Act.	Housing and Town Planning Act.
W.C.'s, ETC.		
No. of defective w.c.'s repaired	8	38
No. of w.c.'s rebuilt	1	2
No. of new pedestal pans fixed	14	3
No. of Hopper Pans fixed	4	16
No. of filthy pans cleansed	6	60
No. of w.c. seats repaired	17	31
No. of w.c. cisterns repaired or fixed	45	35
No. of floors relaid	5	20
No. of w.c. doors repaired	4	35
No. of lights provided to w.c.	3	12
No. of w.c. walls cleansed	13	106
No. of w.c. spoutings, repaired, etc.	9	27
No. of w.c. roofs repaired	9	27
OUTHOUSES.		
No. of defective ones repaired or rebuilt	1	10
No. of floors relaid and repaired	4	20
No. of doors repaired	2	4
No. of walls cleansed	5	58
No. of roofs repaired	5	18
No. of spoutings provided or repaired	5	18

13 closing and 13 demolition orders were made in 1922, and also one closing order made in 1921 was determined during the year.

HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH WITHOUT SEPARATE W.C. ACCOMMODATION.

At present there are 124 such houses with 61 W.C.'s.

HOUSES NOT CONNECTED TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM, 1922.

Pail or Earth Closets.	Cesspools.	Midden.	Septic Tank.	Total.
10	6	3	1	20

The following table gives the situation of the house scheduled for reconstruction or demolition.

Number of Houses.	Situation.	Inmates.		Totals
		Adult.	Children.	
6	Butcher's Yard	10	4	14
12	Bell Court	30	22	52
3	St. John's Street	2	1	3
1	London Road	2	2	4
4	Ram Yard	6	0	6
14	St. Cuthbert's Square	19	2	21
1	Paradine Court	1	0	1
7	Queen's Row...	13	18	31
4	Tavistock Place	2	2	4
6	Saddler's Court	9	8	17
8	Chandos Street	8	10	18
4	Gravel Lane	7	13	20
17	Allhallows Lane	42	37	79
87		151	119	270

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 36 houses, with 90 rooms, on the Register. 40 visits of inspection have been made to them, and they are kept in a fairly good sanitary condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Common Lodging Houses on the Register number 3, containing 74 beds.

During the year 1922, the total of 'occupied beds' amounted to 14,652, the numbers for the two sexes being 14,288 for males, and 466 for females. An increase of 2,187 males and a decrease of 630 females, as compared with 1921.

171 visits of inspection were made. The houses were found to be well conducted, and the provisions of the Bye Laws well observed.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the houses, but several of the inmates were removed to the Poor Law Institution suffering from other complaints.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 3 'Offensive Trades' carried on in the Borough, viz., fish frying, rag and bone dealing, and the storing of hides, skins and fat.

There are seven premises licensed for fish frying, and in addition there are 3 travelling vans for the sale of fried fish. Four premises are used for the rag and bone trade, and two for hides and skins. The businesses are properly conducted, and very few complaints have been received.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION.

In all cases of infectious disease, disinfection is done free of cost to the occupier of the house. 305 rooms were disinfected after removal of the patient or his death, and 1,801 articles put through the Steam Disinfector. Verminous rooms were cleansed with Sulphur and Formalin spraying.

The use of the Steam Disinfector at the Old Pumping Station has been discontinued for the present, and all articles have been sent to the Steam Disinfector at the Isolation Hospital.

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

The bakehouses and other premises for preparing food, chiefly sausages, for sale, have been regularly inspected. There are 58 bakehouses on the register, of which 15 are at present unoccupied, but there are no underground bakehouses.

There are 22 slaughter houses, of which 5 are registered and 17 are licensed. They are regularly visited by the Food Inspector, who paid 3,072 visits to them during the year.

There is only one cowshed in the Borough, as also only one dairy. No necessity arose for taking action under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Proceedings were taken under these Acts in one case against a dealer for not having his name on his cans. A conviction was obtained.

96 samples of food and drugs were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination; the results were as follows:—

ARTICLES.	NO. OF SAMPLES.	RESULT.
Milk	69	4 adulterated
Cream	5 (all informal)	2 „
Preserved Cream	6 (all informal)	
Cocoa	2 (informal)	
Boiled sweets	1 (informal)	
Honey	1 (informal)	
Butter	7 (informal)	
Olive Oil	1 (informal)	
Tinned peas	1 (informal)	1 adulterated
Dripping	1 (informal)	
Self-raising flour	2 (informal)	

In the case of two of the milk samples fat had been abstracted to the extent of 5 and 2 per cent. respectively: no proceedings were taken, as owing to the decision in *Hunt v. Richardson*, it is impossible to obtain convictions except in the grossest cases. In the other two instances foreign colouring matter was certified as having been used; the vendors were warned against a repetition of the offence. The two specimens of adulterated cream consisted of preserved cream which was sold as cream without any label. Subsequent specimens taken formally later on (in the present year) shewed that the dealers were complying with the Orders. The tinned peas were surrendered spontaneously by the dealer, and withdrawn from his stock.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector and two Assistant Inspectors, the senior of whom is also Food Inspector and holds the Special Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat Inspectors. There is one whole-time Health Visitor who is in charge of Infant Welfare Work and an Assistant Health Visitor who also acts as a part-time School Nurse. Both the Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. There is also a Clerk, who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

9. HOUSING.

All the houses on the Elstow Estate are now occupied: but there is still a serious shortage of housing accommodation in the Borough. It is known that in at least 30 instances tenants of Municipal houses are sub-letting: this is, of course, entirely opposed to the objects of the scheme, but many of the tenants are unable to pay the rents without sub-letting, and if they were ejected there are no houses for them to go to. A less expensive type of house than that erected under the scheme is wanted. As it is, the attempt to secure an ideal system may prove to have been too ambitious.

Two houses in Gravel Lane reported as being unfit for human habitation have been voluntarily closed by the owner, and will be demolished.

Notices under Section 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act were served upon the owner of 13 houses in Tower Court and Tower Gardens, who thereupon declared in writing his intention of closing the said houses, and a closing order thereby became operative. In October the Town Council made demolition orders in respect of these houses, 6 of which have been entirely demolished, and the others have been 'gutted' and converted into a storehouse.

Eighty-seven houses are scheduled for demolition or reconstruction when alternative accommodation is available. As there has been no immediate prospect of this, 70 of them were re-inspected and in 54 cases repairs and internal cleansing have been or are being (1923) carried out, in order to render them temporarily fit for habitation.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	127
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	116

1. Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection:—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	749
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	252
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	370

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers —

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Section 28, Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	230
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—	...	...	...	...
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	195
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	13

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	140
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	114
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
c—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	13
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	13
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. WILLMER PHILLIPS,

M.A., M.D. (Oxon.); D.P.H. (Camb);

B.Sc. (Lond.).

April, 1923.



Borough of Bedford.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

BEDFORD :

H, BURT & SON, Printers & Stationers, 8, Mill Street.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1922.

To the Bedford Education Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1922 on School Inspection and the work associated therewith.

Two rounds of routine Medical Inspections (in accordance with the Schedule of the Board of Education) were made of three age-groups (Entrants, Intermediate and Leavers), one in the first half, the other in the second half of the year. The condition of the children was, taken generally, very satisfactory ; there was a large decrease in the number reported as verminous or unclean, the majority of them suffering from 'nits' in the head. The belief of many parents that so long as there are no actual living vermin the presence of nits is of no consequence, is very difficult to extinguish, but it is, I believe, gradually disappearing and may be expected to do so at an increasing rate. In no instance was it necessary to take legal measures. Serious cases of deformity and disease are rare.

In the matter of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids the position is unsatisfactory, as at present no adequate means of dealing with these complaints exist owing to the Board of Education having declined to ratify the arrangement entered into by your Committee with the Bedford County Hospital for the treatment of a certain number of cases in return for a fixed annual payment. A certain proportion, however, of the children obtain treatment by means of Hospital letters procured independently of the Authority.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by the County Tuberculosis Officer in the diagnosis and treatment of cases referred from the Clinic to the Beds. County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary ; the number of these, however, was fortunately small.

The number of cases submitted to Refraction was 65, and glasses were prescribed for 46. A certain number of the cases referred for Refraction have necessarily to be carried forward into the succeeding year.

Myopia, commonly known as Short Sight, is relatively rare ; the majority of cases consist of moderate degrees of the defect technically styled Hypermetropia, in which it is often difficult to convince the parents of the desirability of glasses unless there is obvious squint due to the defect. I am pleased to say that the valuable services of Dr. G. H. Goldsmith have been secured as Consulting Ophthalmologist, and I have gladly availed myself of his assistance in several troublesome cases, especially those of Astigmatism.

The average number of visits per annum paid by the Nurses to each Department for the purpose of 'Cleanliness' inspections made during the year was six. The total number of examinations made during the year was 11,038, the number of children found to be unclean being 963 ; the great majority of these were suffering from 'nits' in the head. 135 children were treated at the Clinic ; the rest, satisfactorily in most instances, by the mothers themselves at home under the direction of the Nurses.

The following Table shows for the children inspected on entry the infectious illnesses incurred previous to School life.

Number of Children—Boys, 241 ; Girls, 227 ; total, 468.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Measles	118	100	218	44·65
Whooping Cough ...	123	104	227	48·50
Chicken Pox... ..	39	45	84	17·95
Scarlet Fever	4	6	10	2·14
Diphtheria	8	7	15	3·21
No infectious illness .	60	71	131	27·99

The number of minor ailments attended to at the Clinics was less than in the preceding year, the total attendances being 4,763, distributed as follows :

Unclean Heads	381
External Eye complaints	51
Ears	487
Scabies	8
Ringworm	2633
Impetigo	209
Minor Injuries	369
Miscellaneous	625
	<hr/> 4763

53 non-attendance certificates for Ringworm were given, involving a loss of over 5,000 School days.

170 specimens of hair from 92 children were examined microscopically after staining ; in many instances children who, on mere ocular inspection, would have been pronounced free from the disease and fit to

return to School, were found to be still affected with the spores of Tinea. The treatment by medical applications to the scalp is tedious and uncertain, whereas that by X-rays is speedy and certain, and would enormously diminish the amount of School-time lost owing to this disease. It is to be hoped that as soon as financial conditions permit arrangements may be made for treatment by the Rays.

At the routine Code Inspections 380 mothers and 5 fathers attended; and at the School Inspection Clinic, where the 'following up cases' are seen, there were present 460 mothers and 5 fathers. The number of attendances of children was 726.

The following is the report of the School Dentist.

To the Bedford Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1922 on School Dental Inspection and work associated therewith.

Firstly, throughout all the Schools there is a marked distinction in the improvement of the children's mouths; this has been so great that during the past year I have been able to attend to children of the 4-year old group and upwards, and including the 10-year old group; the next year I shall include the 11-year old group.

From the statistics it will be seen that compared with last year the fillings have dropped in number, and the permanent extractions have vastly increased.

For a time this is bound to be so, since the younger children are learning to take care of their teeth, and the parents are taught to help them and see they do so. Also, in most cases, those who in the past have had fillings done, no longer require treatment. I may add every saveable tooth has been filled.

The increase in the number of permanent extractions is due to my inclusion of the 10-year old group; this has brought many children under my care whom previously I have never seen, and they are at an age when the 6-year old molars are most liable to be unsaveable.

However, the removal of these bad teeth does much to rectify the overcrowding (which is very prevalent), and further gives the child a clean mouth.

It is most gratifying to me to see the way in which many of the teachers are helping; in one form in particular, the master is so keen on instructing his boys that I found them almost all with a perfectly healthy mouth.

During the year we have been able to reduce the price of the tooth brushes, and in consequence sell them far more quickly than ever before.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. BOWER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.),

School Dental Officer.

No alterations were made in the premises of the various Clinics during the year.

Mrs. Dominy has continued to act as full-time School Nurse, and Mrs. Hopwood, lately of the Derbyshire County School Service, was appointed Assistant School Nurse and Health Visitor in place of Miss Pilcher, who obtained the post of full-time School Nurse at Swindon.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. WILLMER PHILLIPS,

M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), &c.,

February 15th, 1923.

School Medical Officer.

TABLE I.
Number of Children Inspected, 1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1922.
A.—‘C’ Group.

Age.	Entrants.						Inter- mediate Group	Leavers.					Grand total
	3	4	5	6	Other ages	Total		12	13	14	Other ages	Total	
Boys	...	72	132	32	5	241	196	214	3	...	13	230	667
Girls	...	66	133	22	6	227	229	199	4	...	13	216	672
	...	138	265	54	11	468	425	413	7	...	26	446	1339

B.—Groups other than ‘Code.’

		Special Cases.	Re-examination (i.e., No. of Children re-examined).
Boys ...	...	85	197
Girls ...	...	93	164
Totals ...		178	361

C.—Total Number of Individual Children Inspected by the Medical Officer, whether as Routine or Special Cases.

No. of Individual Children inspected.
1878

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1922.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
					Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment
	Malnutrition ... ..				...	10	...	1
	Uncleanliness :							
	Head ... ..				...	...	1	...
	Body ... ..				...	...	...	...
Skin	{ Ringworm :							
	Head				2	...	59	1
	Body ... ..				...	...	10	...
	{ Scabies ... ..				...	...	3	...
	{ Impetigo				1	...	9	...
	{ Other Diseases, non-Tubercular				...	1	7	1
Eye	{ Blepharitis				3	1	6	...
	{ Conjunctivitis ... ..				...	...	...	...
	{ Keratitis ... ..				...	...	...	...
	{ Corneal Ulcer ... ..				...	...	...	...
	{ Corneal Opacities ... ..				...	...	...	...
	{ Defective Vision				37	3	29	1
	{ Squint				31	2	...	...
	{ Other Conditions ... ..				...	...	4	...
Ear	{ Defective Hearing				1	6	5	...
	{ Otitis Media ... ..				...	1	7	...
	{ Other Ear Diseases ... ..				...	1	...	...
Nose and Throat	{ Enlarged Tonsils				8	99	1	...
	{ Adenoids ... ..				...	2	2	...
	{ Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids				2	19	1	...
	{ Other Conditions ... ..				...	...	...	...
	Enlarged Cervical Glands, non-Tubercular				...	10	...	...
	Defective Speech ... ..				...	6	...	...
	Teeth—Dental Diseases				65	...	5	...
Heart and Circulation	{ Heart Disease :							
	Organic ... ..				...	5	...	2
	Functional ... ..				...	13	...	1
	{ Anæmia ... ..				...	5	...	...
Lungs	{ Bronchitis ... ..				...	7	...	...
	{ Other Non-Tubercular Diseases				...	1	...	...
Tuberculosis	{ Pulmonary :							
	Definite ... ..				...	...	1	2
	Suspected ... ..				...	4	...	4
	{ Non-Pulmonary :							
	Glands ... ..				...	1	...	5
	Spine ... ..				...	...	...	...
	Hip ... ..				...	...	...	...
	Other Bones and Joints				...	1	...	...
	Skin ... ..				...	...	...	...
	Other Forms ... ..				...	...	...	...
Nervous System	{ Epilepsy ... ..				...	1	...	1
	{ Chorea ... ..				...	1	...	4
	{ Other Conditions ... ..				...	5	...	1
Deformities	{ Rickets ... ..				...	5	...	...
	{ Spinal Curvature ... ..				...	2	...	...
	{ Other Forms ... ..				...	7	...	...
	Mental ... ..				...	7	...	...
	Other Defects and Diseases ... ..				...	4	2	6

Number of Individual Children having defects which required Treatment or to be kept under observation 534

TABLE III.

Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1922.

		Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	3	5	8	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind...	...	...	..
	Not at School	1	...	1	
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	6	5	11	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	3	3	6	
	Not at School ... ..	...	...	...
Mentally Deficient	Feeble Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	12	22	34
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	4	4	8
		Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year	..	...	...
		Not at School ... ..	...	1	1
	Imbeciles	At School ... ..	...	...	...
		Not at School ... ..	...	...	...
Idiots	... ..	...	...	...
Epileptics.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	5	6	
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	...	...	...
	In Institutions other than Certified Schools	...	...	...
	Not at School ... ..	...	...	...
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	4	1	5
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... ..	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	...	..	...
		Not at School	1	1	2
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools ..	...	1	1
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... ..	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	1	...	1
		Not at School ... ..	...	...	...
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, <i>i.e.</i> , Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	6	9	15
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... ..	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	...	...	...
		Not at School	2	1	3
	Other Physical Defectives, <i>e.g.</i> , delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-air Schools: children suffering from severe heart disease	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	12	4	16
		Attending Open-air Schools ... ..	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-air Schools ... ..	...	..	...
		Not at School ... ..	...	...	...
Dull or Backward	Retarded 2 years	15	9	24	
	Retarded 3 years	8	5	13	

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1922.

A.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Disease or Defect	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment	Treated		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
<i>Skin—</i>				
Ringworm-Head ...	80	80	...	80
Ringworm-Body ...	44	44	...	44
Scabies	4	4	...	4
Impetigo	34	34	...	34
Minor Injuries ...	52	52	...	52
Other Skin Disease	57	57	...	57
<i>Ear Disease</i>	16	16	...	16
<i>Eye Disease</i> (external and other)	14	14	...	14
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	5	5	...	5

B.—Treatment of Visual Defect.

Referred for Refraction	Number of Children.								
	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were prescribed	For whom Glasses were provided	Recommended for Treat- ment other than by Glasses	Received other forms of Treatment	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme, Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital	Otherwise	Total					
101	65	—	7	72	46	40	16	9	10

C. —Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment	Number of Children.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme, Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital	Total	
14	—	2	2	—

D.—Treatment of Dental Defects.

1. *Number of Children dealt with.*

	Age Groups.												'Specials'	Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
(a) Inspected by Dentist ...	63	643	759	856	900	998	858	—	—	—	—	55	5132	
(b) Referred for treatment													...	858
(c) Actually treated ...													...	685
(d) Re-treated (result of periodical examination)													...	...

2. *Particulars of Time given and of Operations undertaken.*

No. of half-days devoted to inspection	No. of half-days devoted to Treatment	Total No. of attend- ances made by the Children at the Clinic	No. of Permanent Teeth		No. of Temporary Teeth		Total number of fillings	No. of administrations of general anaesthetics included in (4) and (6)	No. of other operations	
			Extracted	Filled	Extracted	Filled			Permanent Teeth	Temporary Teeth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
12	72	718	456	288	3051	—	288	—	—	—

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE IV.
(A., B., C., & D. (1) and (2).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment	Treated		Total
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	
Minor Ailments	306	306	...	306
Visual Defects	101	65	7	72
Defects of Nose & Throat	14	...	2	2
Dental Defects	858	685	...	685
Other Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...
	1279	1056	9	1065

TABLE VI.

SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT THE
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1922.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections	1339
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from—	
Malnutrition	10
Skin Disease	4
Defective Vision (including Squint)	73
Eye Disease	4
Defective Hearing	7
Ear Disease	2
Nose and Throat Disease	130
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	10
Defective Speech	6
Dental Disease	65
Heart Disease—	
Organic	5
Functional	13
Anæmia	5
Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	8
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary { Definite ... ..	...
{ Suspected	4
Non-pulmonary	2
Disease of the Nervous System..	7
Deformities	14
Other defects and diseases	11
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or foot-gear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	197
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.	147
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.	94

TABLE OF VISION, 1922.

Boys—12 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	201	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
6/9	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
6/12	4	...	2	1	...	..	...	..
6/18	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.
6/24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6/36	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reading Imperfect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Boys—8 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	180	3	1	2	...	1	...	...
6/9	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
6/12	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6/18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
6/36	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/60	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reading Imperfect	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE OF VISION, 1922.

GIRLS—12 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	166	2	3	...	...	..	...	...
6/9	5	7	3	1	1	...	..	...
6/12	2	2	5	3	1	...	...	...
6/18	...	...	2	2	..	1	...	...
6/24	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
6/36	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6/0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reading Imperfect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GIRLS—8 years group.

	L. 6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	6/0
R. 6/6	182	5	3	1	...	...	...	...
6/9	5	11	5	2	...	...	..	...
6/12	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
6/18	1	...	1	3	..	...	...	...
6/24	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
6/36	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
6/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6/0	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Reading Imperfect	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

